

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 339 133

EA 023 534

AUTHOR Bastian, Lisa D.; Taylor, Bruce M.
TITLE School Crime: A National Crime Victimization Survey Report.
INSTITUTION Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. Bureau of Justice Statistics.
REPORT NO NCJ-131645
PUB DATE Sep 91
NOTE 28p.
AVAILABLE FROM Justice Statistics Clearinghouse/MCJRS, U.S. Department of Justice, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.
PUB TYPE Reports - Research/Technical (143) -- Statistical Data (110) -- Tests/Evaluation Instruments (160)
EDRS PRICE MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *Crime; Juvenile Gangs; National Surveys; *Profiles; School Safety; *School Statistics; Secondary Education; *Secondary School Students; *Student Attitudes; Student Characteristics; Substance Abuse; Tables (Data); *Victims of Crime

ABSTRACT

This report summarizes students' responses regarding crime at school collected by the National Crime Victimization Survey in a special supplement during the first half of 1989. The data represent an estimated 21.6 million students, ages 12 to 19. The analysis accounts for crime experienced by different groups--males and females; blacks and whites; Hispanics and non-Hispanics; central city, suburban, and rural residents. It also accounts for selected characteristics of schools and students; public and private, grade levels, and security measures. This study asked students for their perceptions regarding such crime issues as the following: How difficult were drugs or alcohol to obtain at school? How prevalent were street gangs in school? How fearful were students of being attacked at school? Information was also gathered on the school environment, victimization, and the efforts to avoid becoming a victim. The data are presented in text and 29 tables. Appended to the report is a page explaining the methodology of the study, the questionnaire, and a list of Bureau of Justice Statistics reports with an order form. (MLF)

* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *



School Crime

A National Crime Victimization Survey Report

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION
CENTER (ERIC)

✓ This document has been reproduced as
received from the person or organization
originating it.

Minor changes have been made to improve
reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this docu-
ment do not necessarily represent official
OEI position or policy.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

ED339133

EA 023 534

Bureau of Justice Statistics reports

(Revised October 1991)

Call toll-free 800-732-3277 (local 301-251-5500) to order BJS reports, to be added to one of the BJS mailing lists, or to speak to a reference specialist in statistics at the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850

BJS maintains the following mailing lists:

- Law enforcement reports (new)
- Drugs and crime data (new)
- Justice spending & employment
- White collar crime
- National Crime Survey (annual)
- Corrections (annual)
- Courts (annual)
- Privacy and security of criminal history information and information policy
- Federal statistics (annual)
- BJS bulletins and special reports (approximately twice a month)
- Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics (annual)

Single copies of reports are free, use NCJ number to order. Postage and handling are charged for bulk orders of single reports. For single copies of multiple titles, up to 10 titles are free 11-40 titles \$10, more than 40, \$20. Libraries call for special rates.

Public use tapes of BJS data sets and other criminal justice data are available from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (formerly CJAIN), P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106 (toll-free 1-800-999-0960).

National Crime Victimization Survey

The Nation's two crime measures: Uniform Crime Reports and the National Crime Survey. NCJ 122701 4/90

Criminal victimization in the U.S.

1973-88 trends. NCJ 129192 7/91

1989 (final). NCJ 129191 6/91

1988 (final). NCJ 122024 10/90

BJS special reports

Handgun crime victims. NCJ 126491 1/91

Black victims. NCJ 122742 4/90

Hispanic victims. NCJ 126507 1/91

The redesigned National Crime Survey.

Selected new data. NCJ 114746 1/90

Motor vehicle theft. NCJ 109976 3/89

Elderly victims. NCJ 107676 11/87

Violent crime trends. NCJ 107217 11/87

Robbery victims. NCJ 104639 4/87

Violent crime by strangers and non-

strangers. NCJ 103702 1/87

Preventing domestic violence against

women. NCJ 102037 8/86

Crime prevention measures. NCJ 104346

4/86

The use of weapons in committing crimes.

NCJ 99643 1/85

Reporting crimes to the police. NCJ 104746

12/85

The economic cost of crime to victims.

NCJ 93450 4/84

BJS bulletins

Criminal victimization 1990. NCJ 129192

1/91

Crime and the Nation's households, 1990.

NCJ 130002 8/91

The crime of rape. NCJ 98777 3/87

Household burglary. NCJ 98021 1/86

Measuring crime. NCJ 77470 2/87

BJS technical reports

New directions for the NCS. NCJ 100000

3/89

Series crimes: Report of a field test.

NCJ 104615 4/87

School crime. NCJ 106445 9/91

Teenage victims of crime. NCJ 126176 1/91

Female victims of violent crime.

NCJ 127167 1/91

Redesign of the National Crime Survey.

NCJ 111457 3/89

The seasonality of crime victimization.

NCJ 111033 6/88

Crime and older Americans information

package. NCJ 104569 5/87 3/90

Victimization and fear of crime: World

perspectives. NCJ 93872 1/85 5/91

The National Crime Survey: Working papers.

Current and historical perspectives, vol. 1.

NCJ 75374 8/82

Methodology studies, vol. II.

NCJ 90307 12/84

Corrections

BJS bulletins and special reports

Capital punishment 1990. NCJ 131648 11/91

Prisoners in 1990. NCJ 129108 5/91

Women in prison. NCJ 127091 4/91

Violent State prison inmates and their

victims. NCJ 124133 7/90

Prison rule violators. NCJ 120344 12/89

Recidivism of prisoners released in 1983.

NCJ 116261 4/89

Drug use and crime: State prison inmate

survey, 1988. NCJ 111940 7/88

Time served in prison and on parole, 1984.

NCJ 108544 12/87

Profile of State prison inmates, 1986.

NCJ 109926 1/88

Imprisonment in four countries.

NCJ 104957 2/87

Population density in State prisons.

NCJ 103204 12/86

State and Federal prisoners, 1925-85.

NCJ 102494 11/86

Prison admissions and releases, 1983.

NCJ 100682 3/86

The prevalence of imprisonment.

NCJ 93637 7/85

Prisoners at midyear 1991 press release

10/91

Correctional populations in the United States.

1989. NCJ 130445 10/91

1988. NCJ 124280 3/91

Race of prisoners admitted to State and

Federal institutions, 1928-86. NCJ 125418 6/91

National corrections reporting program.

1985. NCJ 123522 12/90

Historical statistics on prisoners in State and

Federal institutions, year-end 1925-85.

NCJ 111086 6/88

1984 census of State adult correctional

facilities. NCJ 105855 7/87

Census of jails and survey of jail inmates

BJS bulletins and special reports

Drugs and jail inmates. NCJ 130816 8/91

Jail inmates, 1990. NCJ 129736 6/91

Profile of jail inmates, 1989. NCJ 126217

4/91

Jail inmates, 1989. NCJ 123264 6/90

Population density in local jails, 1988.

NCJ 122799 3/90

Census of local jails, 1988 (BJS bulletin)

NCJ 121101 2/90

Jail inmates, 1987. NCJ 114319 12/88

Drunk driving. NCJ 109945 2/88

Jail inmates, 1988. NCJ 107121 10/87

Census of local jails 1988

Summary and methodology, vol. I.

NCJ 107982 3/91

Data for individual jails in the Northeast,

Midwest, South, West, vols. II-V.

NCJ 130749 130762 1/91

Census of local jails, 1983: Data for

individual jails, Northeast, Midwest, South

West, vols. II-V. NCJ 112796 9 11/86

Selected findings, methodology, summary

tables, vol. V. NCJ 112796 11/86

11/86

Parole and probation

BJS bulletins

Probation and parole

1989. NCJ 126500 1/91

1988. NCJ 126500 1/91

BJS special reports

Recidivism of young parolees. NCJ 106811

6/87

Children in custody

Census of public and private juvenile

detention, correctional, and shelter

facilities, 1975-85. NCJ 114066 6/89

Survey of youth in custody, 1987

NCJ 124066 9/89

Law enforcement management

BJS bulletins and special reports

Police departments in large cities, 1987.

NCJ 119220 8/89

Profile of state and local law enforcement

agencies. NCJ 113949 3/89

Expenditure and employment

BJS bulletins

Justice expenditure and employment

1988. NCJ 123132 7/90

Anti-drug abuse formula grants: Justice

variable pass-through data, 1988 (BJS

technical report). NCJ 120070 3/90

Justice expenditure and employment:

1988 (full report). NCJ 125619 8/91

1985 (full report). NCJ 106356 8/89

Extracts, 1984, 1985, 1986. NCJ 124139 8/91

Courts

BJS bulletins

Pretrial release of felony defendants, 1988.

NCJ 127202 2/91

Felony sentences in State courts, 1988.

NCJ 126823 12/90

Criminal defense for the poor, 1985.

NCJ 112919 9/88

State felony courts and felony laws.

NCJ 106273 8/87

The growth of appeals, 1973-83 trends.

NCJ 96381 2/85

Case filings in State courts 1983.

NCJ 95111 10/84

BJS special reports

Felony case processing in State courts,

1986. NCJ 121753 2/90

Felony case processing time. NCJ 101945

8/80

Felony sentencing in 18 local jurisdictions.

NCJ 87681 6/85

Felons sentenced to probation in State

courts, 1988. NCJ 124944 11/90

Felony defendants in large urban counties.

1988. NCJ 122385 4/90

Profile of felons convicted in State courts.

1986. NCJ 120021 1/90

Sentencing outcomes in 28 felony courts.

NCJ 105743 8/87

The prosecution of felony arrests

1987. NCJ 124140 9/90

Felony laws of the 50 States and the District

of Columbia, 1988. NCJ 105066 2/88 \$14.00

State court model statistical dictionary

Supplement. NCJ 96376 4/85

1st edition. NCJ 62320 9/80

Privacy and security

Compendium of State privacy and security

legislation

1989 overview. NCJ 121157 5/90

1987 overview. NCJ 111067 9/88

1989 full report (1,500 pages

microfiche \$2, hard copy \$145)

NCJ 121158 9/90

Criminal justice information policy

Forensic DNA analysis. Issues. NCJ 128247

6/91

Statutes requiring use of criminal history

record information. NCJ 129896 6/91

Survey of criminal history information

systems. NCJ 125620 3/91

Original records of entry. NCJ 125620

12/90

BJS/SEARCH conference proceedings

Criminal justice in the 1990's: The future

of information management.

NCJ 121697 5/90

Juvenile and adult records: One system,

one record? NCJ 114447 1/91

Open vs. confidential records.

NCJ 112660 1/88

Strategies for improving data quality.

NCJ 115399 5/89

Public access to criminal history record

information. NCJ 111458 11/86

Juvenile records and recordkeeping

systems. NCJ 112615 11/88

Automated fingerprint identification

systems: Technology and policy issues.

NCJ 114342 4/87

Criminal justice "hot" files. NCJ 101856

12/86

Drugs & crime data

Drugs and crime facts, 1990. NCJ 128662 8/91

State drug resources: A national directory.

NCJ 122562 5/90

Federal drug data for national policy.

NCJ 122715 4/90

Drugs and crime facts, 1989. NCJ 121022

1/90

Computer crime

BJS special reports

Electronic fund transfer:



School Crime

A National Crime Victimization Survey Report

By Lisa D. Bastian and Bruce M. Taylor, Ph.D.
BJS Statisticians

September 1991, NCJ-131645

**U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Statistics**

**Steven D. Dillingham, Ph.D.
Director**

Acknowledgments. This report was written by Lisa D. Bastian and Bruce M. Taylor of the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Thomas Hester edited the report. Lawrence A. Greenfield provided initial editorial and statistical guidance. Marilyn Marbrook administered its publication, assisted by Jayne Pugh, Tina Dorsey, and Yvonne Bocton. BJS reports are produced under the direction of Michael W. Agopian, Deputy Director for Data Analysis.

The Assistant Attorney General is responsible for matters of administration and management with respect to the Office of Justice Program agencies: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Bureau of Justice Assistance, National Institute of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and Office for Victims of Crime. The Assistant Attorney General further establishes policies and priorities consistent with the statutory purposes of the OJP agencies and the priorities of the Department of Justice.

Data utilized in this report are available from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data at the University of Michigan, 1-800-999-0950. The data set is archived as the NCVS School Crime Supplement (ICPSR 8394).

Foreword

The prevalence of crime in our Nation's schools concerns us all. In addition to the costs to the victims and their families, crimes at school disrupt education and may have longer lasting effects on society than crime committed elsewhere. Any consideration of a response to crime at school must begin with an accurate, national accounting of the extent of such crime and a description of its likely victims.

This report summarizes the responses collected by the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) in a special supplement during the first half of 1989. The data represent an estimated 21.6 million students, ages 12 to 19. As do other NCVS reports, this analysis accounts for crime experienced by different groups — males and females; blacks and whites; Hispanics and non-Hispanics; central city, suburban, and rural residents. It also accounts for selected characteristics of schools and students: public and private, grade levels, and security measures.

This study asked students for their perceptions regarding such crime issues as the following: How difficult were drugs or alcohol to obtain at school? How prevalent were street gangs in school? How fearful were students of being attacked at school?

The questionnaire used for the supplement, reprinted on pages 15 to 18, also gathered information on the school environment, victimization, and the efforts to avoid becoming a victim.

This report provides an excellent overview of crime concerns that the students reported. We encourage other researchers to explore the data further. The computerized files are available from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data at the University of Michigan.

Steven D. Dillingham, Ph.D.
Director

Table of contents

Introduction	1	Tables	
Victimization	1	1. Students reporting at least one victimization at school, by personal and family characteristics	1
Profile of student characteristics	2	2. Students reporting at least one victimization at school, by selected school characteristics	2
Profile of school characteristics	3	3. Availability of drugs or alcohol at school, by type of drug	3
Drugs and alcohol in school	3	4. Availability of drugs, by selected student characteristics	4
Drugs	3	5. Availability of drugs, by selected school characteristics	4
Drug prevention	5	6. Victimization of students, by availability of alcohol or drugs at school	5
Drug education classes	6	7. Students ever fearing an attack, by availability of drugs at school	5
Alcohol	6	8. Drug prevention measures, by availability of drugs at school	5
Gangs	8	9. Types of drug prevention measures taken at schools	5
Fear of crime at school	9	10. Attendance at drug education classes during the previous 6 months, by selected student and school characteristics	6
Objects for self-protection	12	11. Availability of alcohol at school, by selected student characteristics	7
School security measures	12	12. Availability of alcohol, by selected school characteristics	7
Methodology	14	13. Students ever fearing an attack, by availability of alcohol at school	7
Questionnaire	15	14. Students reporting gangs at school and attacks on teachers	8
		15. Victimization of students, by gang presence at school	8
		16. Students reporting gang presence at school, by selected student characteristics	8
		17. Students fearing an attack or avoiding areas inside or outside of school, by gang presence at school	8
		18. Students fearing attack, by location and whether victimized by violent crime during previous 6 months	9
		19. Students avoiding places at school out of fear, by victimization during previous 6 months	9
		20. Students avoiding places inside or outside school out of fear of crime	9
		21. Students avoiding places at school out of fear, or ever fearing an attack, by selected student characteristics	10
		22. Students avoiding places out of fear, or ever fearing an attack, by location, race, and Hispanic origin	11
		23. Students avoiding places at school out of fear, or ever fearing an attack, by school characteristics	11
		24. Students ever fearing crime or avoiding areas outside school, by mode of transportation to and from school	12
		25. Students reporting that they had taken something to school to protect themselves	12
		26. Security measures taken at school, by selected student characteristics	12
		27. Victimization of students at school, by school security measures	13
		28. Students ever fearing attack at school, by school security measures	13
		29. Disciplinary actions that students reported, by infractions	13

Introduction

An estimated 9% of students, ages 12 to 19, were crime victims in or around their school over a 6-month period: 2% reported experiencing one or more violent crimes and 7% reported at least one property crime. Violent crime is largely composed of simple assaults. These crimes involve attacks without weapons

and may result in minor injury, such as cuts or bruises. Violent crimes can also include aggravated assaults, robberies, and rapes.

Fifteen percent of the students said their school had gangs, and 16% claimed that a student had attacked or threatened a teacher at their school.

Among public school students 9% reported drugs as impossible to obtain at school; among private school students, 36% reported drugs to be impossible to obtain at school.

These findings are based on a nationally representative sample survey of more than 10,000 youth who were interviewed from January through June of 1989 and who attended school at any time during the 6 months before the interview.¹ The School Crime Supplement (SCS) was conducted as an enhancement of the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), an ongoing household survey that gathers information on the victimization of household members age 12 or older. The survey asks only about crimes that have occurred during the 6 months before the interview.

Other findings from the SCS include the following:

Victimization

- Nine percent of both male and female students had experienced a victimization at school (table 1).

- Students of different races experienced about the same amount of violent or property victimization in and around their schools. However, Hispanic students were less likely than non-Hispanics to have sustained a property crime.

- For crimes at school, the students older than age 17 were generally less likely to be victims than were younger students.

¹SCS responses were collected only from those respondents attending a primary or secondary school which advanced them toward a high school diploma.

Table 1. Students reporting at least one victimization at school, by personal and family characteristics

Student characteristic	Total number of students	Percent of students reporting victimization at school		
		Total	Violent	Property
Sex				
Male	11,166,316	9%	2%	7%
Female	10,387,776	9	2	8
Race				
White	17,308,626	9%	2%	7%
Black	3,449,488	8	2	7
Other	797,978	10	2*	8
Hispanic origin				
Hispanic	2,026,968	7%	3%	5%
Non-Hispanic	19,452,697	9	2	8
Not ascertained	74,428	3*	--	3*
Age				
12	3,220,891	9%	2%	7%
13	3,318,714	10	2	8
14	3,284,574	11	2	9
15	3,214,109	9	3	7
16	3,275,002	9	2	7
17	3,273,628	8	1	7
18	1,755,825	5	1*	4
19	231,348	2*	--	2*
Number of times family moved in last 5 years				
None	18,905,538	8%	2%	7%
Once	845,345	9	2*	7
Twice	610,312	13	3*	11
3 or more	1,141,555	15	6	9
Not ascertained	51,343	5*	5*	--
Family income				
Less than \$7,500	2,041,418	8%	2%	6%
\$7,500 - \$9,999	781,086	4	1*	3
\$10,000 - \$14,999	1,823,150	9	3	7
\$15,000 - \$24,999	3,772,445	8	1	8
\$25,000 - \$29,999	1,845,313	8	2	7
\$30,000 - \$49,999	5,799,448	10	2	8
\$50,000 and over	3,498,382	11	2	9
Not ascertained	1,983,849	7	3	5
Place of residence				
Central city	5,816,321	10%	2%	8%
Suburbs	10,089,207	9	2	7
Nonmetropolitan area	5,648,564	8	1	7

*Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases; see *Methodology*.
--Less than 0.5%.

• Students living in families that had moved three or more times in the preceding 5 years were nearly twice as likely to have experienced a criminal victimization as students who had moved

no more than once. The frequent movers were 3 times more likely to suffer a violent victimization than students who had moved less often.

• Victimization by violent crime at school had no consistent relation to income levels of the victims' families. For property crime, however, students in families with annual incomes of \$50,000 or more were more likely to be victimized than were students whose families earned less than \$10,000 a year.

• Public school students (9%) were more likely to be crime victims than private school students (7%) (table 2).

• High school seniors were the least likely students to be crime victims. Ninth grade students were more likely to be crime victims than were students in all higher grades.

Table 2. Students reporting at least one victimization at school, by selected school characteristics

School characteristic	Total number of students	Percent of students reporting victimization at school		
		Total	Violent	Property
Type of school				
Public	19,284,643	9%	2%	8%
Private	1,873,077	7	1*	8
Not ascertained	418,372	6	3*	4*
Grade in school				
6th	1,817,511	10%	3%	8%
7th	3,170,126	9	2	8
8th	3,258,506	9	2	8
9th	3,330,701	11	3	9
10th	3,082,441	9	2	7
11th	3,223,624	8	2	7
12th	3,171,819	6	1	5
Other	439,384	5	3*	3*

*Estimate is based on 10 or fewer cases; see Methodology.

Profile of student characteristics

Student characteristic	Students represented in SCS survey		Student characteristic	Students represented in SCS survey	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Sex			Number of times family moved in last 5 years		
Male	11,168,316	52%	None	18,905,538	88%
Female	10,387,776	48	Once	845,345	4
Race			Twice	810,312	3
White	17,306,626	80%	Three or more	1,141,555	5
Black	3,449,488	16	Not ascertained	51,343	--
Other	797,978	4	Family income		
Hispanic origin			Less than \$7,500	2,041,418	9%
Hispanic	2,026,968	9%	\$7,500-\$9,999	791,086	4
Non-Hispanic	19,452,697	90	\$10,000-\$14,999	1,823,160	8
Not ascertained	74,428	--	\$15,000-\$24,999	3,772,445	18
Age			\$25,000-\$29,999	1,845,313	9
12	3,220,891	15%	\$30,000-\$49,999	5,798,448	27
13	3,318,714	15	\$50,000 and over	3,498,382	16
14	3,264,574	15	Not ascertained	1,983,849	9
15	3,214,109	15	Place of residence		
16	3,275,002	15	Central city	5,816,321	27%
17	3,273,628	15	Suburbs	10,089,207	47
18	1,755,825	8	Nonmetropolitan area	5,648,564	26
19	231,348	1	Number of students	21,554,092	

Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

--Less than 0.5%.

• An estimated 21.6 million youth ages 12 to 19 were enrolled in the Nation's public and private schools between January and June, 1989. About 52% of these students were male, and 48% were female. Approximately 80% were white; 16%, black; and 4%, from other racial groups. ("Other race" includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans.) About 9% of students indicated they were Hispanic.

• Households of 88% of students had not moved for at least 5 years before the interview.

• Approximately 13% of students were in families that earned less than \$10,000 annually, and 16% were in families earning at least \$50,000.

• About 27% of students lived in central cities, 47% in suburbs, and 26% in nonmetropolitan areas. These residential areas are based on Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) classifications. Suburbs are inside an MSA, but not in a central area, and nonmetropolitan areas are all outside MSA's.

Table 3. Availability of drugs or alcohol at school, by type of drug

Drugs or alcohol at school	Percent of students reporting that obtaining a drug or alcohol at school was					Drug not known
	Total	Easy	Hard	Impossible	Not known	
Alcohol	100%	31%	31%	16%	22%	1%
Marijuana	100	30	27	16	25	1
Cocaine	100	11	33	25	31	1
Crack	100	9	29	28	32	2
Uppers/downers	100	20	26	17	31	5
Other drugs	100	14	27	19	37	3

Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding. The total number of students represented was 21,554,092.

Drugs and alcohol in school

Drugs

• In the first half of 1989 about 30% of the students interviewed believed that marijuana was easy to obtain at school (table 3). In comparison, 9% said crack was easy to obtain, and 11% claimed cocaine to be readily available.

• Overall, students most frequently reported that drugs of any type were hard or impossible to obtain at school. Approximately 58% of students said cocaine and crack were hard or impossible to obtain at school.

Profile of school characteristics

School characteristic	Students represented in SCS survey	
	Number	Percent
Type of school		
Public	19,264,643	89%
Private	1,873,077	9
Not ascertained	416,372	2
Grade in school		
6th	1,817,511	8%
7th	3,170,126	15
8th	3,258,606	15
9th	3,390,701	16
10th	3,062,441	14
11th	3,223,624	15
12th	3,171,819	15
Other	439,364	2
Students' reports of school security measures		
Students cannot leave grounds at lunch	16,159,308	75%
Student spends day in same classroom	1,745,291	8
Teachers monitor halls at class changes*	14,034,806	71
Hall patrols present during day	13,937,237	65
Visitors required to report to office	19,707,748	91
Safe to store valuables in locker	9,329,368	43
Number of students	21,554,092	

Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.
*Students who did not change classes were excluded.

• Eighty-nine percent of students attended public schools, while 9% were in private schools. The remaining 2% did not provide information on the nature of support for their schools.

• The number of students was evenly distributed among grades from 7th to 12th, approximately 15% for each grade. Only 8% of the students were sixth graders because many students in that grade were younger than age 12, the minimum for NCVS respondents.

• Of the school security practices measured by the SCS, the most common was requiring visitors to report to the school office (91%), followed by restricting students to school grounds during lunch (75%), placing teachers in halls during class changes (71%), and patrolling the halls at other times (65%).

• Slightly more than 4 of 10 students believed that valuables were safe in their lockers.

Table 4. Availability of drugs, by selected student characteristics

Student characteristic	Total number of students	Percent of students reporting drugs			
		Total	Available	Not available	Not known if available
Sex					
Male	10,693,314	100%	69%	12%	19%
Female	9,776,470	100	66	11	22
Race					
White	18,417,105	100%	69%	11%	20%
Black	3,223,708	100	67	11	22
Other	728,971	100	58	18	24
Hispanic origin					
Hispanic	1,884,679	100%	64%	12%	24%
Non-Hispanic	18,410,678	100	68	11	20
Not ascertained	74,428	100	52	31	16
Age					
12	2,888,982	100%	53%	24%	23%
13	3,078,909	100	60	18	21
14	3,055,401	100	64	13	24
15	3,086,095	100	70	7	23
16	3,168,628	100	76	6	18
17	3,150,323	100	77	6	17
18	1,721,111	100	78	6	16
19	220,338	100	78	5	17
Family income					
Less than \$15,000	4,328,990	100%	67%	13%	20%
\$15,000-\$29,999	5,291,904	100	68	11	21
\$30,000-\$49,999	5,551,030	100	68	11	21
\$50,000 or more	3,321,683	100	70	11	18
Not ascertained	1,876,197	100	66	13	21
Location of residence					
Central city	5,418,168	100%	66%	13%	21%
Suburbs	9,640,427	100	67	11	22
Nonmetropolitan area	5,311,191	100	71	11	18

Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding. Cases in which the respondent did not know the types of drugs were excluded. "Available" includes students who said drugs were easy or hard to get at school; "not available" includes those saying drugs were impossible to get at school.

• A larger proportion of males than of females knew whether drugs were available in school (table 4). Among those students who knew whether someone could obtain drugs at their school, the same proportions of males and females reported that drugs were available.

• Although similar proportions of black (67%) and white (69%) students claimed that drugs were available at school, these students were significantly more likely than persons belonging to other racial groups (58%) to say drugs could be obtained.

• Generally, the older the student (from ages 12 to 15), the more likely he or she was to say that drugs were available at school. However, among those who knew whether a person could obtain drugs at their school, students for each age between 15 and 19 were about equally likely (58%) to have said drugs were available.

• Students' reporting of the availability of drugs in school did not vary significantly by ethnicity or levels of family income.

• Among students who knew whether a person could obtain drugs at their school, no measurable differences distinguished reports of drug availability by central city (84%), suburban (86%), and nonmetropolitan area (86%) students. Central city and suburban students were more likely than nonmetropolitan area students to say that they did not know about the availability of drugs.

• Public school students were more likely than private school students to say drugs were available (70% versus 52%) (table 5).

• About half of the sixth graders reported that drugs were available, compared to three-fourths or more of the students in grades 10 to 12.

Table 5. Availability of drugs, by selected school characteristics

School characteristic	Total number of students	Percent of students reporting drugs			
		Total	Available	Not available	Not known if available
Type of school					
Public	18,215,207	100%	70%	9%	21%
Private	1,747,408	100	52	36	13
Not known	407,170	100	66	8	26
Grade level					
6th	1,627,384	100%	50%	26%	24%
7th	2,918,290	100	61	17	22
8th	3,034,895	100	60	20	21
9th	3,236,182	100	69	7	24
10th	2,986,953	100	73	7	20
11th	3,104,712	100	79	..	16
12th	3,105,428	100	78	6	16
Other	375,940	100	44	26	30
Gangs					
Present	3,155,169	100%	78%	6%	16%
Not present	16,065,729	100	65	13	20
Not known	1,148,887	100	62	3	34

Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding. Cases in which the respondent did not know the types of drugs were excluded. See table 4 for definitions of "available" and "not available."

• Students who said a person would find drugs easy to obtain were generally more likely to have been victims than students who said someone would find drugs either hard or impossible to obtain (table 6).

Table 6. Victimization of students, by availability of alcohol or drugs at school

Alcohol or drug availability	Total number of students	Percent of students victimized		
		Total	Violent	Property
Alcohol				
Easy	6,637,706	11%	2%	9%
Hard	6,712,646	9	2	7
Impossible	3,407,854	8	2	7
Notknown	4,673,642	8	2	6
Marijuana				
Easy	6,568,766	11%	3%	9%
Hard	5,918,557	8	1	7
Impossible	3,494,543	8	2	7
Notknown	5,396,256	8	2	6
Cocaine				
Easy	2,297,249	11%	4%	9%
Hard	7,034,616	10	2	8
Impossible	5,354,381	9	2	7
Notknown	6,655,588	8	2	6
Crack				
Easy	1,862,226	12%	4%	9%
Hard	6,238,322	9	2	7
Impossible	6,018,289	10	2	8
Notknown	6,888,776	8	2	6
Uppers/downers				
Easy	4,389,177	12%	3%	10%
Hard	5,555,802	8	1	7
Impossible	3,723,187	8	2	6
Notknown	6,760,441	8	2	6
Other drugs				
Easy	2,982,401	13%	4%	10%
Hard	5,895,744	8	1	7
Impossible	4,019,858	8	1	7
Notknown	6,029,741	8	2	7

Note: The category "drug not known" has been excluded.

Table 7. Students ever fearing an attack, by availability of drugs at school

Drugs at school	Total number of students	Percent of students ever fearing an attack	
		At school	Going to and from school
Available	13,846,874	25%	16%
Not available	2,363,931	13	10
Not known if available	4,158,980	17	12

Note: Cases in which the types of drugs were not known to the respondent were excluded. See table 4 for definitions of "available" and "not available."

• Comparing students who said someone could obtain drugs at their school with those in schools where drugs were impossible to obtain, the students in schools with drugs available were twice as likely to fear an attack at school (25% versus 13%) and 1.5 times as likely to fear an attack going to or from school (16% versus 10%) (table 7).

Drug prevention

• Students attending schools in which drugs were available were more likely than students in schools without drugs

to indicate that their schools were taking some action to prevent drug use (91% versus 74%) (table 8).

• Nearly a fourth of students in schools where they said drugs were not available reported that their schools had taken no preventative measures.

• Students most frequently said hall patrols were used as a drug prevention measure at school (71%). Other common strategies to prevent drug use included locker searches (46%) and restroom checks (43%) (table 9).

Table 8. Drug prevention measures, by availability of drugs at school

Drugs at school	Total number of students	Percent of students reporting school drug prevention measures			
		Total	No action	Some action taken	Not known
Available	13,846,874	100%	9%	91%	1%
Not available	2,363,931	100	24	74	1
Not known if available	4,158,980	100	11	86	3

Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding. Cases in which the respondent did not know the types of drugs were excluded. See table 4 for definitions of "available" and "not available."

Table 9. Types of drug prevention measures taken at schools

Drug prevention measures	Percent of students reporting
Locker searches	46%
Security guards	25
Hall patrols	71
Restroom checks	43
Other	10
No action taken	11

Note: Detail does not total 100% because respondents may have reported more than one measure.

Drug education classes

• White students (40%) were more likely than black students (36%) to have attended drug education classes (table 10).

• Forty-four percent of students in nonmetropolitan areas said that in the previous 6 months they had attended drug education classes at school. These students were more likely than students from suburban areas (40%) to have attended such classes, and central city students (35%) were the least likely to have attended drug education classes.

• About the same proportions of public and private school students had attended drug education classes, although a larger proportion of those in public schools said that a person could obtain drugs at their school.

• Sixth graders, while the least likely to feel that someone could obtain drugs at their schools, were the most likely to have attended drug education classes (56%). Ninth through twelfth graders were the least likely to have attended drug education classes but claimed, in the largest proportions, that drugs were obtainable at school (see tables 5 and 10).

• Students saying drugs were not available in their school were more likely to have attended drug education classes than students in schools where a person could obtain drugs (44% versus 40%).

Alcohol

• Roughly equal proportions of students said that alcohol was easy or hard to obtain at school (31%) (table 3).

• Students who reported that alcohol was easy to obtain were more likely to have been victims of property crimes than students who claimed that alcohol was hard or impossible to obtain (table 6).

Table 12. Attendance at drug education classes during the previous 6 months, by selected student and school characteristics

Student and school characteristic	Total number of students	Percent of students who had attended drug education classes during the previous 6 months		
		Total	Yes	No
Sex				
Male	11,067,277	100%	39%	61%
Female	10,288,418	100	40	60
Race				
White	17,148,439	100%	40%	60%
Black	3,418,822	100	36	64
Other	790,834	100	39	61
Hispanic origin				
Hispanic	2,014,518	100%	38%	62%
Non-Hispanic	19,268,803	100	40	60
Not ascertained	72,575	100	45	55
Location of residence				
Central city	5,775,761	100%	35%	65%
Suburbs	9,979,126	100	40	60
Nonmetropolitan area	5,600,808	100	44	56
Type of school				
Public	19,104,156	100%	39%	61%
Private	1,652,175	100	41	59
Not known	399,384	100	42	58
Grade level				
6th	1,797,134	100%	56%	44%
7th	3,144,851	100	48	52
8th	3,213,531	100	47	53
9th	3,374,898	100	36	64
10th	3,061,094	100	35	65
11th	3,168,797	100	33	67
12th	3,154,843	100	27	73
Other	420,956	100	43	57
Drug availability				
Available	13,751,166	100%	40%	60%
Not available	2,343,943	100	44	56
Not known	4,095,275	100	35	65

Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding. Cases in which the respondent did not know the types of drugs or whether he or she had attended drug education classes were excluded. See table 4 for definitions of "available" and "not available."

Table 11. Availability of alcohol at school, by selected student characteristics

Student characteristic	Total number of students	Percent of students reporting alcohol			
		Total	Available	Not available	Not known if available
Sex					
Male	11,101,022	100%	63%	16%	20%
Female	10,330,826	100	61	16	23
Race					
White	17,212,097	100%	63%	16%	21%
Black	3,421,773	100	60	15	26
Other	797,978	100	54	21	25
Hispanic origin					
Hispanic	2,007,971	100%	56%	18%	26%
Non-Hispanic	19,349,450	100	63	16	21
Not ascertained	74,428	100	46	31	23
Age					
12	3,191,908	100%	45%	28%	27%
13	3,292,209	100	54	21	25
14	3,232,719	100	59	15	25
15	3,203,049	100	65	11	24
16	3,270,114	100	70	11	19
17	3,262,485	100	74	11	15
18	1,749,721	100	74	12	14
19	229,644	100	66	11	24
Family income					
Less than \$15,000	4,615,648	100%	58%	18%	24%
\$15,000-\$29,999	5,594,006	100	63	15	22
\$30,000-\$49,999	5,774,786	100	64	15	22
\$50,000 or more	3,468,582	100	65	17	18
Not ascertained	1,960,886	100	62	16	23
Location of residence					
Central city	5,770,121	100%	58%	18%	24%
Suburbs	10,048,860	100	62	15	23
Nonmetropolitan area	5,614,868	100	67	15	18

Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding. Cases in which alcohol was not known to the respondent were excluded. "Available" includes students who said alcohol was easy or hard to get at school; "not available" includes those saying alcohol was impossible to get at school.

Table 12. Availability of alcohol, by selected school characteristics

School characteristic	Total number of students	Percent of students reporting alcohol			
		Total	Available	Not available	Not known if available
Type of school					
Public	19,151,251	100%	63%	14%	23%
Private	1,866,688	100	52	36	12
Not known	413,910	100	61	10	29
Grade level					
6th	1,803,734	100%	42%	30%	28%
7th	3,143,322	100	54	20	26
8th	3,242,854	100	54	22	24
9th	3,369,959	100	65	10	25
10th	3,066,172	100	68	12	20
11th	3,208,228	100	73	10	17
12th	3,171,819	100	75	12	13
Other	425,960	100	36	32	32

Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding. Cases in which alcohol was not known to the respondent were excluded. See table 11 for definitions of "available" and "not available."

Findings on the availability of alcohol in school resemble the findings on drug availability with a few exceptions:

- Non-Hispanics were more likely than Hispanics to report that a person could obtain alcohol at school (63% versus 56%) (table 11).
- Students whose families earned under \$15,000 a year were less likely than students in families with higher incomes to say that a person could obtain alcohol at school.
- Among students who knew whether or not a person could obtain alcohol in their school, suburban (80%) and nonmetropolitan area (82%) students were more likely than urban (76%) students to have claimed that alcohol was available in their schools.
- The higher their grade level, the more likely the students were to report that alcohol was available at their school (table 12).
- Students who reported alcohol to be available at school were more likely to fear attack than students who reported alcohol as being unavailable (table 13).

Table 13. Students ever fearing an attack, by availability of alcohol at school

Alcohol at school	Total number of students	Percent of students ever fearing an attack	
		At school	Going to and from school
Available	13,350,352	24%	16%
Not available	3,407,654	17	12
Not known if available	4,673,642	19	14

Note: Cases in which alcohol was not known to the respondent were excluded. See table 11 for definitions of "available" and "not available."

Gangs

• Seventy-nine percent of students said no gangs existed at their schools; 15% reported gangs, while another 5% were not sure whether gangs existed at their schools (table 14).

Table 14. Students reporting gangs at school and attacks on teachers

	Total number of students	Percent of students reporting
Street gangs at school		
Present	3,300,826	15%
Not present	17,041,519	79
Not known or not ascertained	1,211,747	5
Frequency of fights between gang members*		
Never	1,678,041	37%
Once or twice a year	843,807	19
One or twice a month	743,649	16
Once or twice a week	337,888	7
Almost every day	219,518	5
Not ascertained	689,894	15
Attacks or threats on teachers		
Yes	3,468,631	16%
No	15,639,976	73
Not known or not ascertained	2,445,485	11

Note: Percentage distributions may not total 100% because of rounding.

*Excludes cases in which the student indicated that there were no gangs at school.

Table 15. Victimization of students, by gang presence at school

Gangs	Total number of students	Percent of students reporting victimization		
		Total	Violent	Property
Present	3,300,826	12%	3%	9%
Not present	17,041,519	8	2	7
Not known	1,211,747	8	2	7

• Of those students who said there were or could be gangs at their school, 37% reported that the gang members never fought at school. An additional 19% claimed that gang members fought once or twice a year, while 12% said that members fought once or twice a week or even every day.

Table 16. Students reporting gang presence at school, by selected student characteristics

Student characteristic	Total number of students	Percent of students reporting gangs
Sex		
Male	11,166,316	16%
Female	10,387,778	15
Race		
White	17,306,626	14%
Black	3,449,498	20
Other	797,678	25
Hispanic origin		
Hispanic	2,026,968	32%
Non-Hispanic	19,452,697	14
Not ascertained	74,428	12 *
Age		
12	3,220,891	12%
13	3,318,714	15
14	3,264,574	16
15	3,214,109	16
16	3,276,002	16
17	3,273,628	15
18	1,755,625	14
19	231,348	17
Family income		
Less than \$7,500	2,041,418	17%
\$7,500-\$9,999	791,088	21
\$10,000-\$14,999	1,823,150	21
\$15,000-\$24,999	3,772,445	18
\$25,000-\$29,999	1,845,313	16
\$30,000-\$49,999	5,798,448	13
\$50,000 and over	3,498,382	11
Not ascertained	1,983,849	16
Place of residence		
Central city	5,816,321	25%
Suburbs	10,089,207	14
Nonmetropolitan area	5,846,564	8

*Estimate is based on 10 or fewer cases; see *Methodology*.

• Sixteen percent of respondents claimed that a student had attacked or threatened a teacher at their school in the 6 months before the interview. Nearly three-fourths said no attacks or threats against teachers had occurred at their schools, and an additional 11% did not know.

• Among all students, the 15% who reported the presence of gangs were more likely than students from schools without gangs to be victims of some type of crime (12% versus 8%) (table 15).

• A higher percentage of black students (20%) than white students (14%) said their school had gangs (table 16). A relatively high proportion of Hispanics (32%), compared to non-Hispanics (14%), attended schools with gangs.

• Overall, about the same percentage of students of different ages reported gangs at school, except that the schools of students age 12 were somewhat less likely to have gangs than the schools of students ages 14 to 17.

• Students in households with an income below \$30,000 a year were more likely to attend a school that had gangs than were students in families with higher annual incomes.

• Students in central cities were the most likely to report gangs at their schools (25%); nonmetropolitan area students the least (8%).

• Students at schools with gangs were about twice as likely as students from schools without gangs to be afraid of attack, both at school and on the way to or from school (table 17).

• Students at schools with gangs were more likely to avoid areas inside the school, such as restrooms or hallways, than areas outside the school building.

• Seventy-eight percent of students at schools with gangs reported that a person could obtain drugs at school, compared to 66% of students at schools without gangs (table 5).

Table 17. Students fearing an attack or avoiding areas inside or outside of school, by gang presence at school

Gangs	Total number of students	Percent of students			
		Ever fearing an attack		Avoiding areas	
		At school	Going to and from school	Inside school	Outside school
Present	3,300,826	35%	24%	13%	9%
Not present	17,041,519	18	12	3	2
Not known	1,211,747	34	31	8	4

Fear of crime at school

• Victims of violent crimes were about 3 times as likely as nonvictims to report they were afraid of being attacked at school (53% versus 18%) (table 13).

The overwhelming majority of students who had not been victimized reported no fear of attack, either at school (81%) or on the way to and from school (87%).

• Seventy-four percent of violent crime victims said that they never feared attack

on the way to and from school; 47% never feared attack at school.

• Students who had been robbed or assaulted during the previous 6 months were more likely to avoid certain places at school out of fear of attack or harm (25%) than those who had experienced a theft or attempted theft (10%). About 5% of those who had not been victimized reported staying away from places at school to avoid attacks (table 19).

• Six percent of students indicated they avoided some place in or around their school because they thought someone might attack or harm them there (table 20). School restrooms (3%) were most often mentioned as a place students avoided, followed by school hallways (2%).

Table 18. Students fearing attack, by location and whether victimized by violent crime during previous 6 months

Location of feared attack and whether victim of violent crime	Total number of students	Percent of students fearing an attack				
		Total	Never	Almost never	Some-times	Most times
At school						
Violent crime victims	430,819	100%	47%	28%	18%	7%
Nonvictims	16,672,027	100	81	15	4	--
In travel to and from school						
Violent crime victims	430,819	100%	74%	15%	8%	3%*
Nonvictims	16,643,909	100	87	10	3	--

Note: Percentages may not total 100% because of rounding. The category "not ascertained" has been excluded on each fear variable.

*Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases; see Methodology.
--Less than 0.5%.

Table 19. Students avoiding places at school out of fear, by victimization during previous 6 months

Type of victimization at school	Total number of students	Percent of students ever avoiding places at school out of fear
Any victimization		
Yes	1,927,182	12%
No	19,626,831	5
Any violent victimization		
Yes	430,819	25%
No	21,123,273	5
Any property victimization		
Yes	1,574,354	10%
No	18,979,738	6

Table 20. Students avoiding places inside or outside school out of fear of crime

Place avoided	Percent of students avoiding places out of fear of crime
Shortcut	1.6%
Inside school	
Entrance	1.3%
Hallways	2.1
Cafeteria	1.6
Restroom	2.7
Other places	1.1
Outside school	
Parking lot	1.3%
Other places	1.7

• About the same percentage of male and female students feared an attack at school and avoided certain places because of that fear (table 21). However, female students expressed more fear of attack going to and from school than did male students.

• About the same percentage of black students, white students, and students of other races such as Asians and American Indians reported being afraid of attack at school and avoiding a place out of fear. However, more black students (21%) and students of other races (18%) feared

attack going to and from school than did white students (19%).

• Hispanic students were more likely than non-Hispanics to indicate fear of attack both at school and going to and from school. Compared to non-Hispanic students, Hispanics were more likely to have avoided at least one place at school out of fear of being hurt.

• Younger students were more likely than older students to fear attack at school or going to and from school. Also, younger students were more likely to avoid certain places than were older students — 12-year-olds being twice as likely to report such action as 18-year-olds.

• Students whose families had moved twice or more during the previous 5 years were more likely to report being afraid of attack at school than were students who had moved less frequently.

• Generally, students from families with low incomes were the most likely to be afraid of attacks at school and to avoid places because of that fear.

• Students in central cities were more likely than suburban students to indicate that they at least occasionally feared attack at school and that they avoided certain places out of fear. Central city students were also more likely to fear attack going to and from school than were either suburban or nonmetropolitan area students.

Table 21. Students avoiding places at school out of fear, or ever fearing an attack, by selected student characteristics

Student characteristic	Total number of students	Percent of students		
		Avoiding places at school	Ever fearing an attack	Going to and from school
Sex				
Male	11,166,316	6%	22%	14%
Female	10,387,776	6	21	15
Race				
White	17,306,626	6%	22%	13%
Black	3,449,466	7	22	21
Other	797,978	6	22	18
Hispanic origin				
Hispanic	2,026,968	8%	26%	22%
Non-Hispanic	19,452,697	6	21	14
Not ascertained	74,428	14*	23*	19*
Age				
12	3,220,891	8%	27%	18%
13	3,318,714	7	27	17
14	3,284,574	7	24	15
15	3,214,109	6	21	13
16	3,275,002	5	20	14
17	3,273,828	4	17	12
18	1,755,825	4	13	10
19	231,348	8*	20	15
Number of times family moved in last 5 years				
None	18,905,538	6%	21%	15%
Once	845,345	5	18	11
Twice	610,312	8	27	16
3 or more	1,141,555	6	26	16
Not ascertained	51,343	7	24*	14*
Family income				
Less than \$7,500	2,041,418	8%	24%	18%
\$7,500-\$9,999	781,088	9	25	18
\$10,000-\$14,999	1,829,150	8	25	19
\$15,000-\$24,999	3,772,445	6	23	15
\$25,000-\$39,999	1,845,313	6	21	15
\$40,000-\$49,999	5,798,448	5	21	13
\$50,000 or more	3,498,382	4	19	11
Not ascertained	1,983,848	5	18	16
Place of residence				
Central city	5,816,321	9%	24%	19%
Suburbs	10,889,207	5	20	12
Nonmetropolitan area	5,648,664	6	22	13

*Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases; see *Methodology*.

Table 22. Students avoiding places at school out of fear, or ever fearing an attack, by location, race, and Hispanic origin

Location, race, and Hispanic origin	Total number of students	Avoiding places at school	Percent of students	
			Ever fearing an attack	
			At school	Going to and from school
Central city				
Race				
White	3,769,413	7%	25%	18%
Black	1,766,798	8	22	24
Other	280,111	11	20	18
Hispanic origin				
Hispanic	964,145	10%	26%	26%
Non-Hispanic	4,826,186	7	23	18
Not ascertained	25,992	11*	7*	7*
Suburbs				
Race				
White	8,776,228	5%	20%	12%
Black	919,265	4	21	15
Other	383,714	4	20	19
Hispanic origin				
Hispanic	763,855	6%	23%	21%
Non-Hispanic	9,278,885	5	20	12
Not ascertained	26,687	21	38*	33*
Nonmetropolitan areas				
Race				
White	4,760,985	6%	21%	12%
Black	763,425	9	24	20
Other	124,154	4	32	19*
Hispanic origin				
Hispanic	278,168	6%	24%	13%
Non-Hispanic	5,347,647	6	22	14
Not ascertained	21,749	9*	23*	16*

*Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases; see Methodology.

• Black students in the central city were more likely to harbor fear of attack going to and from school (24%) than were suburban blacks (15%) (table 22). Similarly, white students in the central city were more likely to fear such an attack (18%) than were suburban whites (12%).

• Among students in the central city, blacks (24%) were more likely than whites (18%) to fear an attack going to and from school. Suburban students of different races reported about the same level of fear.

• Public school students (22%) were substantially more likely than students in private schools (13%) to indicate some level of fear of attack at school (table 23). Students in public schools were also twice as likely as private school students to avoid certain places at school out of fear.

• Students going to and from school by car were the least likely of all students — and those using public transit the most likely — to claim they had feared attack going to and from school (table 24). Students who walked were more likely to fear attack going to and from school, to avoid the shortest route to school, and to stay away from places outside the school building out of fear than were students using other modes of transportation except public transit.

Table 23. Students avoiding places at school out of fear, or ever fearing an attack, by school characteristics

School characteristic	Total number of students	Avoiding places at school	Percent of students	
			Ever fearing an attack	
			At school	Going to and from school
Type of school				
Public	19,264,643	6%	22%	16%
Private	1,873,077	3	13	14
Not ascertained	416,372	7	30	16
Grade in school				
8th	1,817,511	8%	25%	18%
7th	3,170,126	9	29	18
6th	3,258,506	6	25	17
9th	3,990,701	7	22	13
10th	3,082,441	5	22	14
11th	3,223,824	4	18	13
12th	3,171,819	4	15	11
Other	439,364	7	21	15

Objects for self-protection

- Two percent of students had taken something to school to protect themselves from attack or harm at least once

during a 6-month period (table 25).

Objects for protection could have included weapons like a gun, knife, or brass knuckles, or things that could be used as weapons — razor blades, spiked

jewelry, and other objects capable of hurting an assailant.

- Students in central cities (3%) were more likely than those in the suburbs (2%) to report taking to school something that could be used as a weapon; students in nonmetropolitan areas (1%) were the least likely to arm themselves with objects for protection. Males (3%) were slightly more likely than females (1%) to take such objects to school.

Table 24. Students ever fearing crime or avoiding areas outside school, by mode of transportation to and from school

Transportation to and from school	Total number of students	Percent of students Ever fearing an attack going to and from school	Percent of students Avoiding out of fear	
			Shortest route	Places outside school building
Walking	2,725,213	25%	4%	6%
School bus	7,965,766	13	1	3
Public transportation	808,325	31	4	8
Car	7,267,804	8	1	2
Other, including combined modes	2,757,608	20	2	3
Not ascertained	39,378	—	—	—

—Less than 0.5%.

School security measures

- The SCS asked students whether teachers stood in doorways and monitored hallways during class changes, whether anyone patrolled hallways, and whether visitors were required to report to the school office. Black students were

Table 25. Students reporting that they had taken something to school to protect themselves

Student characteristic	Total number of students	Percent of students who had taken a weapon or object to school for protection
Sex		
Male	11,166,316	3%
Female	10,387,776	1
Race		
White	17,306,626	2%
Black	3,449,488	2
Other	797,978	2
Hispanic origin		
Hispanic	2,026,968	2%
Non-Hispanic	19,452,697	2
Not ascertained	74,428	—
Place of residence		
Central city	5,816,321	3%
Suburbs	10,089,207	2
Nonmetropolitan area	5,648,564	1

Table 26. Security measures taken at school, by selected student characteristics

Student characteristic	Total number of students who changed classrooms*	Percent of students reporting teachers monitor class changes	Total number of students	Percent of students reporting	
				Had patrols during day	Visitor sign-in
Sex					
Male	10,179,574	70%	11,166,316	65%	91%
Female	9,628,228	72	10,387,776	65	92
Race					
White	15,928,842	70%	17,306,626	63%	91%
Black	3,161,172	79	3,449,488	74	95
Other	720,988	61	797,978	66	90
Hispanic origin					
Hispanic	1,827,924	68%	2,026,968	72%	92%
Non-Hispanic	17,918,870	71	19,452,697	64	91
Not ascertained	63,907	64	74,428	66	100
Age					
12	2,372,119	74%	3,220,891	51%	88%
13	3,007,975	79	3,318,714	60	91
14	3,101,069	74	3,264,574	64	92
15	3,113,880	69	3,214,109	70	93
16	3,166,217	67	3,275,002	71	93
17	3,198,295	67	3,273,628	70	92
18	1,647,958	66	1,755,825	69	92
19	201,619	66	231,348	71	90
Family income					
Less than \$7,500	1,824,165	76%	2,041,418	67%	93%
\$7,500-\$9,999	702,516	77	791,086	69	95
\$10,000-\$14,999	1,615,988	75	1,823,150	63	92
\$15,000-\$24,999	3,463,960	72	3,772,445	66	91
\$25,000-\$29,999	1,714,809	73	1,845,313	64	91
\$30,000-\$49,999	5,352,099	72	5,798,448	64	91
\$50,000 and over	3,308,509	60	3,498,382	62	90
Not ascertained	1,829,377	70	1,983,849	66	93
Place of residence					
Central city	5,217,380	71%	5,816,321	69%	91%
Suburbs	9,380,062	68	10,089,207	63	91
Nonmetropolitan area	5,211,348	77	5,648,564	62	92

*Excludes students who remained in the same classroom all day.

more likely than students of other racial groups to report that their schools took such security measures (table 26).

- Hispanic students were more likely than non-Hispanics to attend schools where halls were patrolled.
- Teacher monitors were less common in schools attended by students age 15 or older. However, these older students

were more likely than other students to indicate that nonteachers patrolled their halls.

- Students whose annual family income was less than \$15,000 were the most likely to attend schools where teachers monitored class changes and visitors had to sign in. Students whose families earned less than \$30,000 annually reported school hall patrols more frequently than other students.

urban centers were more likely to have their halls patrolled than students from other areas.

- Violent crime occurred about as frequently in schools using security measures like hall monitors as in schools without such measures, according to student reports (table 27).

- Students in schools using hall monitors or patrols as a security measure were more likely to fear an attack than those attending schools without monitors or patrols (table 28).

- Two-thirds of all students reported that those caught fighting or drunk at school could be suspended (table 29). Approximately 38% indicated that students who cut class could also be suspended and/or given detention. By comparison, a fourth of the survey participants said students who were disrespectful to teachers could be suspended. Students were most likely to be sent to the principal's office and/or given detention for being disrespectful.

Table 27. Victimization of students at school, by school security measures

School security measure	Total number of students	Percent of students reporting victimization		
		Total	Violent	Property
Teacher hall monitors				
Yes	14,034,908	8%	2%	8%
No	5,876,190	10	2	8
Other hall monitors				
Yes	13,937,237	10%	2%	8%
No	7,458,759	7	2	8
Visitor sign-in				
Yes	18,707,768	8%	2%	7%
No	765,387	9	2*	7
Open school				
Yes	4,416,242	10%	2%	8%
No	16,159,308	9	2	7
Only certain grades				
	811,087	10	3*	8

Note: The category "not ascertained" on each security measure has been excluded.
*Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases; see Methodology.

Table 28. Students ever fearing attack at school, by school security measures

School security measure	Total number of students	Percent of students ever fearing an attack at school
Teacher monitors		
Yes	14,034,908	23%
No	5,876,190	20
Other hall monitors		
Yes	13,937,237	24%
No	7,458,759	18
Visitor sign-in		
Yes	18,707,768	22%
No	765,387	20

Note: The category "not ascertained" on each security measure has been excluded.

Table 29. Disciplinary actions that students reported, by infractions

Disciplinary action	Percent of students reporting what happens to a student caught			
	Not respecting a teacher	Fighting	Drunk at school	Cutting class
Nothing	2%	—	—	1%
Disciplined by a teacher	19	5	2	5
Sent to the principal's office	52	44	28	30
Parents are notified	21	26	27	25
Detention	38	20	5	39
Suspension	25	66	67	38
Other	10	9	17	11
Not known	3	2	15	8

Note: Detail will not total to 100% because respondents may have reported more than one action for each infraction. The number of students represented was 21,554,092.
—Less than 0.5%.

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) collects data on crime from a nationally representative sample of households (47,000 in 1990). When a household is selected for inclusion in the sample, household members age 12 or older are interviewed every 6 months for 3 years. During each interview information is obtained about the personal victimizations, if any, experienced by the interviewee in the 6 months preceding the interview. One member, generally over age 18, is also designated the household respondent, from whom information is obtained about all crimes committed against the household during the preceding 6 months.

The NCVS measures both attempted and completed incidents of the violent crimes of rape, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault; personal thefts with and without contact; and the household crimes of burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft.

This report presents data collected in interviews conducted from January through June of 1989 as a supplement to the regular NCVS data collection program. It focuses on personal crimes of violence and theft that were committed inside a school building or on school property only.

The eligible respondents for this School Crime Supplement (SCS) were those household members who were between the ages of 12 and 19, had attended school at any time during the 6 months preceding the interview, and were enrolled in a school which would advance them towards the eventual receipt of a high school diploma. The number of valid respondents for the supplement was 10,449.

The tables that deal with crime measure victimization in terms of prevalence rather than incidence. Thus, victimization is measured in terms of how widespread it is among survey respondents rather than in terms of how frequently all victims had been victimized during the measurement period. Each individual who has been the victim of a violent crime, for example, is counted once in the violent crime index even if he or she has been victimized multiple times, each in separate violent incidents.

Unweighted counts of crimes occurring at school, from the NCVS survey instrument, reveal a slight underreporting of these crimes in the SCS. The supplement is administered to eligible respondents only after completion of their entire NCVS interview. Thus, some students may forget to report to the supplement all victimizations occurring at school that were previously noted in the NCVS interview. In order to obtain the most complete count of crimes occurring at school and their characteristics, the authors chose to tally crimes committed against eligible SCS respondents by using NCVS victimizations of these respondents which were reported to have occurred at school.

In this report, nonvictims are those valid respondents who did not report any victimizations on either the NCVS questionnaire or the SCS.

Estimation procedures

An *incident* is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims, while a *victimization* refers to the criminal act as it affects a single victim. Therefore, because personal crimes may involve more than one victim, the number of victimizations is determined by the number of victims of the crime. This number is calculated by the application of a victim-weight, using standard NCVS weighting procedures, which results in a national estimate of victimization.

The data in this report have been weighted by a special "school crime" weight. This weight differs from the victim-weight in that incoming (first interview) as well as continuing household rotation groups are used in its computation. For a detailed description of NCVS estimation procedures, see appendix III of *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1989* (NCJ-129391).

Reliability of comparisons

All comparisons made in this report were tested to determine whether the differences between groups were statistically significant. The comparisons presented are significant at the 95% confidence level or above, except where qualified by phrases such as, "somewhat" or "some evidence", which indicate significance at the 90% confidence level

only. Statistical significance at the 95% confidence level requires that the estimated difference between the values being compared is greater than twice the standard error of this difference.

Tables also note when estimates are based on 10 or fewer sample cases; standard errors cannot be computed accurately for such estimates. It is particularly inadvisable to compare these with other estimates based on a small sample size.

Definition of terms

Hall monitors: Hall monitors other than teachers such as security guards, principals, or other students.

Inside areas: Inside areas include hallways, stairs, cafeterias, restrooms, and any other areas inside of the school building.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA): A county or group of counties containing at least one city or combined cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants and adjacent counties which are metropolitan in character and are economically and socially integrated with the central city. The MSA is named after the central city (or cities) contained in it. Boundaries are drawn by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

Open school: A school in which students are permitted to leave the school grounds during lunch.

Other drugs: Other illegal drugs such as heroine, LSD, PCP, and unspecified drugs which may be available at school.

Other race: Includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans.

Outside areas: Outside areas include entrances into the school, parking lots, and any other areas on school grounds.

Property crime: In this report, this crime category comprises personal larceny, with or without contact, and motor vehicle theft.

Violent crime: Includes the crimes of rape, robbery, and simple and aggravated assault.

FORM 508-1
(11-27-79)

U S DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ATTENDING OFFICE (IN ASSISTANT ATTORNEY
GENERAL JUSTICE E. A. TAMM)
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Page	Sample	Control number			
		PSU	Segment	CK	Serial
2	J				

A. Field representative code		B. Respondent	
1000	1001	Line No.	1002 Age Name

C. Type of interview		D. Reason for noninterview	
1003	<input type="checkbox"/> Personal -- Self <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone -- Self <input type="checkbox"/> Personal -- Proxy <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone -- Proxy <input type="checkbox"/> Noninterview -- <i>FILL ITEM D</i>	1004	<input type="checkbox"/> NCS noninterview <input type="checkbox"/> SCS noninterview <input type="checkbox"/> Refused <input type="checkbox"/> Not available <input type="checkbox"/> Physically or mentally unable and no proxy available

Now I have some additional questions about your school activities.

1. Were you attending school at any time during the last six months? PGM 3 1005 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No -- END INTERVIEW

2. In what month did your current school year begin?

1006

1 ☐ August

2 ☐ September

3 ☐ Other - Specify _____

3. Did you attend school for all of the last six months? 1007 1 ☐ Yes - SKIP to question 5
2 ☐ No

4. How many months were you in school during the last six months?

1000

1 One month
2 Two months
3 Three months
4 Four months
5 Five months

5. What grade are you in school?

1009	
1	Sixth
2	Seventh
3	Eighth
4	Ninth
5	Tenth
6	Eleventh
7	Twelfth
8	Other -- Specify
9	College level END INTERVIEW

6a. What is the name of your school?

1010

b. In what city, county, and state is your school located? City _____

1011

	County
<hr/>	

1012 _____ State

7. Is your school public or private?	1013	1. Public
		2. Private

8. What grades are taught in your school?	1014	Grades:	1 to
	1015		

9. How far away from your home is the school you attend?

1016

READ THE CATEGORIES.

1.	Less than 1 mile
2.	1-5 miles
3.	6-10 miles
4.	11-25 miles
5.	More than 25 miles
6.	Don't know how far

F. Environmental Questions – Continued

10. How do you get to school most of the time?	1017	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Walk 2 <input type="checkbox"/> School bus 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Public bus, subway, train 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Car 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle, motorbike, or motorcycle 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Some other way – Specify <u> 7 </u>
11. How do you get home from school most of the time?	1018	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Walk 2 <input type="checkbox"/> School bus 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Public bus, subway, train 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Car 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle, motorbike, or motorcycle 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Some other way – Specify <u> 7 </u>
12. Are most students at your school allowed to leave the school grounds to eat lunch?	1019	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Only certain grades 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
13. In the past six months, have you participated in or attended any extra-curricular school activities?	1020	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
14. Do you spend most of the schoolday in the same classroom?	1021	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes – SKIP to question 16 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
15. During class changes, do teachers stand in the doorways and monitor the halls?	1022	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
16. Does anyone (else) patrol the hallways during school hours?	1023	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
17. Are visitors to your school required to report to the school office?	1024	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
18. Is it safe to store money or valuables in your locker at school?	1025	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't have lockers 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
19. What happens to a student who gets caught doing the following things in your school? READ THE ANSWER CATEGORIES IF NECESSARY. Mark (X) all that apply.	1026	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Student disciplined by teacher 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Student sent to the principal's office 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Student's parents are notified 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Detention 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Suspension 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other – Specify <u> 7 </u> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
a. Being disrespectful to teachers?	1027	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Student disciplined by teacher 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Student sent to the principal's office 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Student's parents are notified 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Detention 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Suspension 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other – Specify <u> 7 </u> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
b. Fighting with other students? Mark (X) all that apply.	1028	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Student disciplined by teacher 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Student sent to the principal's office 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Student's parents are notified 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Detention 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Suspension 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other – Specify <u> 7 </u> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
c. Drinking or being drunk at school? Mark (X) all that apply.	1029	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Student disciplined by teacher 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Student sent to the principal's office 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Student's parents are notified 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Detention 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Suspension 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other – Specify <u> 7 </u> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
d. Cutting classes? Mark (X) all that apply.	1029	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Student disciplined by teacher 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Student sent to the principal's office 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Student's parents are notified 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Detention 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Suspension 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other – Specify <u> 7 </u> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

F. Environmental Questions - Continued

20. Have you attended any drug education classes in your school during the last six months?	1030	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
21. Does your school try to prevent students from having drugs or alcohol in school in any of the following ways? READ THE CATEGORIES. Mark (X) all that apply.	1031	<input type="checkbox"/> Locker searches <input type="checkbox"/> Security guards <input type="checkbox"/> Teachers or principal patrolling halls and school grounds <input type="checkbox"/> Surprise restroom checks <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____ <input type="checkbox"/> School takes no preventative action
22. The following question refers to the availability of drugs and alcohol in school. Tell me if you don't know what any of these items are. How easy or hard is it for someone to get the following things at your school? READ THE CATEGORIES.		Easy Hard Impossible OK Don't know drug
a. Alcoholic beverages	1032	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Marijuana	1033	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
c. Cocaine	1034	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
d. Crack	1035	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
e. Uppers/downers	1036	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
f. Other illegal drugs	1037	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
23. Are there any street gangs at your school?	1038	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to question 25 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
24. How often do street gang members fight with each other at school?	1039	<input type="checkbox"/> Never or almost never <input type="checkbox"/> Once or twice a year <input type="checkbox"/> Once or twice a month <input type="checkbox"/> Once or twice a week <input type="checkbox"/> Almost every day
25. In the last six months, did a student attack or threaten to attack a teacher in your school?	1040	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

G. Victimization

READ THE FOLLOWING - The following questions are about crimes that may have happened to you at school. By "at school" we mean in the school building, on the school grounds, or on a school bus. Be sure to include crimes you have told me about earlier in this interview.		
26a. During the past six months, did anyone take money or things DIRECTLY FROM YOU by force, weapons, or threats at school?	1041	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to question 27a
b. How many times did this happen during the last six months?	1042	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Number of times
c. How many of these times was your total loss worth more than \$10?	1043	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Number of times
27a. During the last six months, did anyone steal something from your desk, locker, or some other place at school, (other than any incidents just mentioned)?	1044	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to question 28a
b. How many times did this happen during the last six months?	1045	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Number of times
c. How many of these times was your total loss worth more than \$10?	1046	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Number of times

G. Victimization -- Continued

- 28a. (Other than the incidents just mentioned), did anyone physically attack you at school during the last six months? 1047 1 Yes 2 No SKIP to question 29
- b. How many times did this happen? 1048 Number of times
- c. Did you go to a doctor as a result of (this/any of these) attacks? 1049 1 Yes 2 No -- SKIP to question 28e

CHECK ITEM A

If attacked only once, SKIP to question 28e.

- d. How many times did you receive injuries in any of these attacks at school that led to a visit to the doctor? 1050 Number of times
- e. (1) If 28b is one time, ASK -- Was that incident an attack or just a fight? 1051 Number of fights
- (2) If 28b is more than one, ASK -- How many of these (fill in number from 28b) attacks were just fights? 0 Incident was an attack

H. Avoidance

- 29a. Did you stay at home any time during the last six months because you thought someone might attack or harm you at school? 1052 1 Yes 2 No -- SKIP to question 30
- b. How many times did you stay at home because you thought someone might attack or harm you at school? 1053 Number of times

30. Did you STAY AWAY from any of the following places because you thought someone might attack or harm you there? READ THE CATEGORIES.

- a. The shortest route to school? 1054 1 Yes 2 No
- b. The entrances into the school? 1055 1 Yes 2 No
- c. Any hallways or stairs in school? 1056 1 Yes 2 No
- d. Parts of the school cafeteria? 1057 1 Yes 2 No
- e. Any school restrooms? 1058 1 Yes 2 No
- f. Other places inside the school building? 1059 1 Yes 2 No
- g. School parking lot? 1060 1 Yes 2 No
- h. Other places on school grounds? 1061 1 Yes 2 No
- i. Extra-curricular school activities? 1062 1 Yes 2 No

31. How often are you afraid that someone will attack or harm you at school? 1063 1 Never 2 Almost never 3 Sometimes 4 Most of the time

32. How often are you afraid that someone will attack or harm you on the way to and from school? 1064 1 Never 2 Almost never 3 Sometimes 4 Most of the time

33. During the last six months how often did you bring something to school to protect yourself from being attacked or harmed? 1065 1 Never -- SKIP to Check Item B 2 Almost never 3 Sometimes 4 Most of the time } ASK question 34

34. What did you bring to school to protect yourself from being attacked or harmed? 1066
- Mark (X) all that apply.
- 1 Gun 2 Knife 3 Brass knuckles 4 Razor blade 5 Spiked jewelry 6 Mace 7 Nunchucks 8 Something else -- Specify

35. Did bringing the weapon to school make you feel any safer? 1067 1 Yes 2 No

CHECK ITEM B

Is this the last household member to be interviewed?

- Yes -- END SUPPLEMENT
No -- Interview next household member

Bureau of Justice Statistics reports

(Revised October 1991)

Call toll-free 800-732-3277 (local 301 251-8500) to order BJS reports, to be added to one of the BJS mailing lists, or to speak to a reference specialist in statistics at the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000 Rockville, MD 20850.

BJS maintains the following mailing lists:

- Law enforcement reports (new)
- Drugs and crime data (new)
- Justice spending & employment
- White-collar crime
- National Crime Survey (annual)
- Corrections (annual)
- Courts (annual)
- Privacy and security of criminal history information and information policy
- Federal statistics (annual)
- BJS bulletins and special reports (approximately twice a month)
- Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics (annual)

Single copies of reports are free; use NCJ number to order. Postage and handling are charged for bulk orders of single reports. For single copies of multiple titles, up to 10 titles are free, 11-40 titles \$10; more than 40, \$20; libraries call for special rates.

Public-use tapes of BJS data sets and other criminal justice data are available from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (formerly CJAIN), P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106 (toll-free 1-800-999-0960).

National Crime Victimization Survey

The Nation's two crime measures: Uniform Crime Reports and the National Crime Survey, NCJ-122705, 4/90

Criminal victimization in the U.S.: 1973-88 trends, NCJ-129392, 7/91
1989 (final), NCJ-129391, 6/91
1988 (final), NCJ-122024, 10/90

BJS special reports
Handgun crime victims, NCJ-123559, 7/90
Stack victims, NCJ-122562, 4/90
Hispanic victims, NCJ-120507, 1/90
The redesigned National Crime Survey: Selected new data, NCJ-114746, 1/89
Motor vehicle theft, NCJ-109978, 3/88
Elderly victims, NCJ-107876, 11/87
Violent crime trends, NCJ-107217, 11/87
Robbery victims, NCJ-104838, 4/87
Violent crime by strangers and non-strangers, NCJ-103702, 1/87
Preventing domestic violence against women, NCJ-102037, 8/86
Crime prevention measures, NCJ-100438, 3/86
The use of weapons in committing crimes, NCJ-99643, 1/86
Reporting crimes to the police, NCJ-99432, 12/85
The economic cost of crime to victims, NCJ-93450, 4/84

BJS bulletins
Criminal victimization 1990, NCJ-130234, 10/91
Crime and the Nation's households, 1990, NCJ-130302, 8/91
The crime of rape, NCJ-96777, 3/85
Household burglary, NCJ-96021, 1/85
Measuring crime, NCJ-75710, 2/81

BJS technical reports
New directions for the NCS, NCJ-115571, 3/89
Series crimes: Report of a field test, NCJ-104815, 4/87

School crime, NCJ-131645, 8/91
Teenage victims of crime, NCJ-128129, 5/91
Female victims of violent crime, NCJ-127187, 1/91

Redesign of the National Crime Survey, NCJ-111457, 3/89
The seasonality of crime victimization, NCJ-111033, 6/88
Crime and older Americans information package, NCJ-104569, 5/87, \$10
Victimization and fear of crime: World perspectives, NCJ-83872, 1/85, \$9.15
The National Crime Survey: Working papers, Current and historical perspectives, vol. I, NCJ-75374, 8/82
Methodology studies, vol. II, NCJ-90307, 12/84

Corrections

BJS bulletins and special reports
Capital punishment 1990, NCJ-131648, 8/91
Prisoners in 1990, NCJ-129188, 5/91
Women in prison, NCJ-127991, 4/91
Violent State prison inmates and their victims, NCJ-124133, 7/90
Prison rule violators, NCJ-120344, 12/89
Recidivism of prisoners released in 1983, NCJ-116281, 4/89
Drug use and crime: State prison inmate survey, 1988, NCJ-111840, 7/88
Time served in prison and on parole, 1984, NCJ-108544, 12/87
Profile of State prison inmates, 1988, NCJ-109926, 1/88
Imprisonment in four countries, NCJ-103967, 2/87
Population density in State prisons, NCJ-103204, 12/86
State and Federal prisoners, 1925-85, NCJ-102494, 11/86
Prison admissions and releases, 1983, NCJ-100582, 3/86
The prevalence of imprisonment, NCJ-83657, 7/85

Prisoners at midyear 1991 (press release), 10/91
Correctional populations in the United States: 1988, NCJ-130445, 10/91
1988, NCJ-124280, 3/91
Race of prisoners admitted to State and Federal institutions, 1925-88, NCJ-125618, 6/91
National corrections reporting program, 1983, NCJ-123522, 12/80
Historical statistics on prisoners in State and Federal institutions, year-end 1925-88, NCJ-111098, 6/88
1984 census of State adult correctional facilities, NCJ-105585, 7/87

Census of jails and survey of jail inmates
BJS bulletins and special reports
Drugs and jail inmates, NCJ-130836, 8/91
Jail inmates, 1990, NCJ-129796, 6/91
Profile of jail inmates, 1989, NCJ-129097, 4/91
Jail inmates, 1989, NCJ-123264, 6/90
Population density in local jails, 1988, NCJ-122799, 3/90
Census of local jails, 1988 (BJS bulletin), NCJ-121101, 2/90
Jail inmates, 1987, NCJ-114319, 12/88
Drunk driving, NCJ-109945, 2/88
Jail inmates, 1985, NCJ-107123, 10/87

Census of local jails 1988:
Summary and methodology, vol. I, NCJ-127992, 3/91
Data for individual jails in the Northeast, Midwest, South, West, vols. II-V, NCJ-130759-130762, 8/91
Census of local jails, 1983: Data for individual jails, Northeast, Midwest, South, West, vols. I-IV, NCJ-112796-9, 11/88
Selected findings, methodology, summary tables, vol. V, NCJ-112796, 11/88

Parole and probation

BJS bulletins
Probation and parole: 1989, NCJ-125833, 11/90
1988, NCJ-119970, 11/89

BJS special reports
Recidivism of young parolees, NCJ-104916, 5/87

Children in custody

Census of public and private juvenile detention, correctional, and shelter facilities, 1975-88, NCJ-114065, 6/89
Survey of youth in custody, 1987 (special report), NCJ-113365, 9/88

Law enforcement management

BJS bulletins and special reports

Police departments in large cities, 1987, NCJ-119220, 8/89
Profile of state and local law enforcement agencies, NCJ-113949, 3/88

Expenditure and employment

BJS bulletins
Justice expenditure and employment: 1988, NCJ-123132, 7/90

Anti-drug abuse formula grants: Justice variable pass-through data, 1988 (BJS technical report), NCJ-120070, 3/90
Justice expenditure and employment: 1988 (full report), NCJ-123619, 8/91
1985 (full report), NCJ-108356, 8/89
Extracts, 1984, 1985, 1986, NCJ-124138, 8/91

Courts

BJS bulletins
Preliminary release of felony defendants, 1988, NCJ-127202, 2/91
Felony sentences in State courts, 1988, NCJ-125823, 12/90
Criminal defense for the poor, 1988, NCJ-112919, 9/88
State felony courts and felony laws, NCJ-108273, 8/87
The growth of appeals: 1973-83 trends, NCJ-98381, 2/86
Case filings in State courts 1983, NCJ-95111, 10/84

BJS special reports
Felony case processing in State courts, 1988, NCJ-121753, 2/90
Felony case-processing time, NCJ-101985, 8/86
Felony sentencing in 18 local jurisdictions, NCJ-97881, 8/85

Felons sentenced to probation in State courts, 1988, NCJ-124944, 11/90
Felony defendants in large urban counties, 1988, NCJ-122386, 4/90
Profile of felons convicted in State courts, 1986, NCJ-120021, 1/90
Sentencing outcomes in 26 felony courts, NCJ-105743, 8/87
The prosecution of felony arrests: 1987, NCJ-124140, 8/90
Felony laws of the 50 States and the District of Columbia, 1986, NCJ-105068, 2/88, \$14.00
State court model statistical dictionary Supplement, NCJ-98328, 9/85
1st edition, NCJ-62320, 9/80

Privacy and security

Compendium of State privacy and security legislation:
1989 overview, NCJ-121157, 5/90
1987 overview, NCJ-111097, 8/88
1989 full report (1,500 pages, microfiche \$2, hard copy \$145), NCJ-121158, 9/90

Criminal justice information policy:
Forensic DNA analysis: Issues, NCJ-128567, 8/91
Statutes requiring use of criminal history record information, NCJ-128886, 6/91
Survey of criminal history information systems, NCJ-125620, 3/91
Original records of entry, NCJ-125626, 12/90

BJS/SEARCH conference proceedings:
Criminal justice in the 1990's: The future of information management, NCJ-121887, 5/90
Juvenile and adult records: One system, one record?, NCJ-114947, 1/90
Open vs. confidential records, NCJ-113560, 1/88
Strategies for improving data quality, NCJ-115338, 5/89
Public access to criminal history record information, NCJ-111458, 11/88
Juvenile records and recordkeeping systems, NCJ-112815, 11/88
Automated fingerprint identification systems: Technology and policy issues, NCJ-104342, 4/87
Criminal justice "hot" files, NCJ-101850, 12/86

Drugs & crime data

Drugs and crime facts, 1990, NCJ-126862, 8/91
State drug resources: A national directory, NCJ-122582, 5/90
Federal drug data for national policy, NCJ-122715, 4/90
Drugs and crime facts, 1989, NCJ-124022, 1/90

Computer crime

BJS special reports
Electronic fund transfer fraud, NCJ-98688, 3/85
and crime, NCJ-82650, 2/84
Electronic fund transfer systems fraud, NCJ-100461, 4/86
Expert witness manual, NCJ-77921, 9/81, \$11.50

Federal justice statistics

Compendium of Federal justice statistics:
1988, NCJ-130474, 10/91
1988, NCJ-125617, 1/91
1985, NCJ-123560, 8/90
Federal criminal case processing, 1980-89 with preliminary data for 1990, NCJ-130426, 10/91
The Federal civil justice system (BJS bulletin), NCJ-104769, 8/87
Federal offenses and offenders
BJS special reports
Immigration offenses, NCJ-124546, 8/90
Federal criminal cases, 1980-87, NCJ-118311, 7/89
Drug law violators, 1980-88, NCJ-111763, 6/88
Preliminary release and detention: The Bail Reform Act of 1984, NCJ-109929, 2/88
White-collar crime, NCJ-106876, 9/87

General

BJS bulletins and special reports
BJS telephone contacts, '91, NCJ-130133, 7/91
Tracking offenders, 1988, NCJ-128863, 6/91
Tracking offenders, 1987, NCJ-125315, 10/90
Criminal cases in five States, 1983-88, NCJ-118798, 9/89
International crime rates, NCJ-110776, 5/88
BJS national update
Oct. '91, NCJ-131778, 10/91
July '91, NCJ-128863, 7/91
Sourcebook of criminal justice statistics, 1990, NCJ-130580, 8/91
BJS program application kit, fiscal 1991, NCJ-128413, 3/91
Violent crime in the United States, NCJ-127858, 3/91
Attorney General's program for improving the Nation's criminal history records and identifying felons who attempt to purchase firearms, NCJ-126131, 3/91
BJS data report, 1989, NCJ-121514, 1/91
Publications of BJS, 1985-88
Microfiche library, PRO30014, 5/90, \$190
Bibliography, T80030013, 5/90, \$17.50
Publications of BJS, 1971-84
Microfiche library, PRO30012, 10/86, \$203
Bibliography, T8000012, 10/86, \$17.50
1990 directory of automated criminal justice information systems, Vol. 1, Corrections, 2, Courts, 3, Law enforcement, 4, Probation and parole, 5, Prosecution, NCJ-122226, 3C, 5/90
BJS annual report, fiscal 1988, NCJ-114749, 4/89
Report to the Nation on crime and justice: Second edition, NCJ-105500, 6/88
Technical appendix, NCJ-112011, 8/88
Criminal justice microcomputer guide and software catalog, NCJ-112178, 8/88
National survey of crime severity, NCJ-96011, 10/85

See order form on last page

Please put me on the mailing list for—

- ☐ **Law enforcement reports**—national data on State and local police and sheriffs' departments: operations, equipment, personnel, salaries, spending, policies, programs
- ☐ **Federal statistics**—data describing Federal case processing, from investigation through prosecution, adjudication, and corrections
- ☐ **Drugs and crime data**—sentencing and time served by drug offenders, drug use at time of crime by jail inmates and State prisoners, and other quality data on drugs, crime, and law enforcement
- ☐ **Justice expenditure and employment reports**—annual spending and staffing by Federal/State/local governments and by function (police, courts, etc.)

- ☐ **White-collar crime**—data on the processing of Federal white-collar crime cases
- ☐ **Privacy and security of criminal history information and information policy**—new legislation; maintaining and releasing intelligence and investigative records; data quality issues
- ☐ **Juvenile corrections reports**—juveniles in custody in public and private detention and correctional facilities
- ☐ **BJS bulletins and special reports**—timely reports of the most current justice data
- ☐ **Prosecution and adjudication in State courts**—case processing from prosecution through court disposition, State felony laws, felony sentencing, criminal defense

- ☐ **Corrections reports**—results of sample surveys and censuses of jails, prisons, parole, probation, and other corrections data
- ☐ **National Crime Survey reports**—the only regular national survey of crime victims
- ☐ **Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics** (annual)—broad-based data from 150+ sources (400+ tables, 100+ figures, subject index, annotated bibliography, addresses of sources)
- ☐ Send me a form to sign up for **NCJ Reports** (free 6 times a year), which abstracts both private and government criminal justice publications and lists upcoming conferences and training sessions in the field.

To be added to any BJS mailing list, please copy or cut out this page, fill in, fold, stamp, and mail to the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse/NCJRS.

Name:

Title:

Organization:

Street or box:

City, State, Zip:

Daytime phone number: ()

Criminal justice interest:

You will receive an annual renewal card. If you do not return it, we must drop you from the mailing list.

To order copies of recent **BJS reports**, check here () and circle items you want to receive on other side of this sheet.

Put your organization and title here if you used home address above:

— FOLD HERE WITH TAPE AND STAMP —

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Statistics
Washington, D.C. 20531

Place
1st-class
stamp
here

Justice Statistics Clearinghouse/NCJRS
U.S. Department of Justice
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850



The National Victims Resource Center

provides vital information

The National Victims Resource Center (NVRC) is a national clearinghouse for victims information funded by the Office for Victims of Crime, U.S. Department of Justice. Like the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse, sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the NVRC is one of several information resources maintained by the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS). When you contact the NVRC, information specialists will provide you with access to the following resources:

- More than 7,000 victim-related books and articles covering child physical and sexual abuse, victims services, domestic violence, victim-witness programs, and violent crime included in the NCJRS data base.
- National victimization.
- Federally sponsored victim-related research studies.
- Names, addresses, and telephone numbers of people to contact for information and assistance.
- Information on State victims compensation programs funded by the Office for Victims of Crime.

Learn About Victims Issues and Programs

From the clearinghouse you can get **free publications, borrow hard-to-find publications, and buy selected videotapes**. The NVRC information specialists can also conduct data base searches designed especially for your needs.

The NVRC is the single most comprehensive source of victim information: it can refer victims to programs that help soften the blow, ease their recovery from trauma, and educate them about the aftermath of crime.

OVC, NVRC information is now available on the NCJRS Electronic Bulletin Board. Call for additional details.

For your convenience, we now offer a toll-free telephone number.

If we can be of assistance, call us at

**(800) 627-NVRC (6872) or
(301) 251-5525 or 251-5519,**

or write

**National Victims Resource Center
Box 6000-AJE
Rockville, MD 20850**